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12 March 1993

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LETTER DATED 12 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit a letter dated 12 March 1993, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Kim Yong Nam, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the President of the Security Council

I would like, upon authorization, to inform the Security Council of the United Nations that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided on 12 March 1993 to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article X of the NPT, in connection with the extraordinary situation prevailing in the DPRK, which jeopardizes its supreme interests.

The United States together with south Korea has resumed the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a nuclear war rehearsal, threatening the DPRK, and instigated some officials of the IAEA Secretariat and certain member States to adopt an unjust "resolution" at the meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors on 25 February 1993 demanding us to open our military sites that have no relevance at all to the nuclear activities, in violation of the IAEA Statute, the Safeguards Agreement and the agreement the IAEA had reached with the DPRK.

This is an undisguised strong-arm act designed to disarm the DPRK and strangle our socialist system, which jeopardizes its supreme interests.

If such act were tolerated, it would only set a precedent for helping to legitimize the nuclear threats against the non-nuclear-weapon State Parties and interference in their internal affairs, to say nothing of our country falling a victim to a super-Power.

I hope that the Security Council of the United Nations will take note of the decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to withdraw from the NPT until the United States nuclear threats and the unjust conduct of the IAEA against the DPRK will be recognized to have been removed.

(Signed) KIM Yong Nam
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 38 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 9 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As you are aware, a Multi-party Planning Conference, aimed at securing consensus on the resumption of full-scale, multi-party constitutional negotiations, was held at Kempton Park, South Africa, on 5 and 6 March 1993.

I have pleasure in informing you that the Multi-party Planning Conference, attended by 26 delegations representing the full spectrum of political parties and organizations in South Africa, on 6 March 1993 adopted a resolution in accordance with which:

(a) The participants committed themselves, individually and collectively, to the resumption of multi-party constitutional negotiations within the next month;

(b) It was agreed that the multi-party forum would be reconvened, as a matter of national urgency, not later than 5 April 1993.

The text of the resolution, adopted unanimously, with the single exception of the Conservative Party, is attached (see annex).

The significance of this development is twofold:

(a) Political parties and movements that did not previously participate in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) attended the Multi-party Planning Conference, thus ensuring that the principle of inclusiveness, basic to the negotiation process, is promoted;

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* A/48/50.

(b) The decision to resume multi-party negotiations by 5 April 1993 is in step with the timetable for the transitional process announced by State President de Klerk on 26 November 1992 (see A/47/738, annex), which envisaged the resumption of the multi-party forum by the end of March 1993.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. R. W. STEWARD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

RESOLUTION ON THE NEED FOR THE RESUMPTION/COMMENCEMENT OF MULTIPARTY NEGOTIATIONS

We, the parties, organisations and administrations assembled in this the Multiparty Planning Conference :

AWARE of the responsibility we individually and collectively bear for the well-being of our country;

BELIEVING that the problems of our country should be resolved peacefully through a process of negotiation;

REALISING the urgent need for the economic development of the country;

AGREEING that the resources of the country need to be preserved, developed and improved for the benefit of all the people of this country and for future generations;

ACCEPTING that all the people of this country and the whole community of nations throughout the world look to us to move the country forward towards a non-racial, non-sexist and fully democratic future;

NOW RESOLVE TO :

1. Commit ourselves, individually and collectively, to the resumption/commencement of multiparty negotiations within the next month, in order to move as speedily as possible towards the attainment of our primary objective, which is the drafting and adoption of a new Constitution for South Africa;

AND FURTHER RESOLVES THAT :

2. The multiparty forum shall be reconvened as a matter of national urgency, not later than 5 April 1993;

3. Each participating organisation will send two delegates and two advisors.

4. The first meeting will determine :

   4.1 mechanisms and procedures (including chairmanship);

   4.2 how to accommodate the views of those participants who were not in CODESA in relation to the agreements reached in CODESA;

4.3 how these agreements can serve as a constructive foundation for the resumed negotiations process to build on;

4.4 how this forum shall be structured and named;

4.5 the role of the international community.

5. The Facilitating Committee of this conference will have the responsibility of deciding upon and implementing the steps that are necessary to give effect to this resolution.

6. All participants are required to make an unqualified commitment to this process as a pre-requisite for their participation.

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LETTER DATED 12 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on 12 March 1993.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement of DPRK Government

A grave situation has been created today in our country, which threatens its national sovereignty and the security of our State.

The United States and the South Korean Authorities have defiantly resumed the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a nuclear war rehearsal against the DPRK, and, in coincidence with this, some officials of the secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and certain member nations following the lead of the United States had a "resolution" adopted at the 25 February meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors, demanding a special inspection of our military sites unrelated to nuclear activities.

This is an encroachment on the sovereignty of the DPRK, an interference in its internal affairs and a hostile act aimed at stifling our socialism. The DPRK Government sharply condemns the reckless nuclear war machinations of the United States and the South Korean Authorities against the Korean people and decisively rejects the unjust resolution of the meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors.

Proceeding from its anti-nuclear, peace policy, the DPRK Government joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and has since fulfilled its obligations under the NPT in good faith. It was on the premise that the depository States of the NPT should neither deploy their nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula nor pose any nuclear threat against the DPRK that the DPRK Government signed the safeguards agreement with the IAEA and accepted the IAEA inspections.

Nevertheless, the United States remains unchanged in continuing its nuclear war threats against the DPRK, far from fulfilling its obligations under the NPT as a nuclear-weapon State to withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea and remove its nuclear war threats against the DPRK. The United States still maintains its nuclear weapons in South Korea and continues to reinforce its nuclear storages there with modernized nuclear weapons and equipment.

This serves to prove that the "statements" such as the so-called announcement on the "complete withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons" by the United States and the "declaration on the absence of nuclear weapons" by the South Korean Authorities were all nothing but a trickery to deceive our people and the world peoples.

Although an agreement on non-aggression was reached between the North and the South and the DPRK has been faithfully fulfilling its international obligations under the NPT and the safeguards agreement, the proposed inspection of the United States nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea remains yet to be carried out and our people's misgivings about the United States nuclear threats have not yet been dispelled.

Despite the strong opposition by our people and the world peoples, the United States resumed when the inspection of our country by the IAEA was going

on the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, which it had suspended before the IAEA inspections of the DPRK started, thus openly increasing its nuclear threats.

The "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres run downright counter to the idea and purposes of the NPT which calls for respect of territorial integrity and sovereignty and stop to nuclear threat. The resumption of the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres, a nuclear war rehearsal targeted against the DPRK, is driving the situation on the Korean peninsula to such an unpredictable extreme, which has compelled our country to enter a semi-war state.

Still more grave is the fact that the IAEA passed a resolution aimed at forcing a "special inspection" of our military installations, thus joining the United States in its anti-DPRK machinations to "internationalize" the so-called "nuclear problem" of the DPRK and to impose "collective sanctions" and "pressure" on it.

It is on the basis of the "intelligence information "fabricated by the United States, a belligerent party vis-à-vis the DPRK, that some officials of the IAEA secretariat are trying to enforce the inspection of our major military installations which are unrelated to nuclear activities.

As for an inspection of the military installations in question, it has nothing to do at all with the inspections under the safeguards agreement. And it is a matter outside the competency of the IAEA.

If we submissively accept an unjust inspection by the IAEA, it would legitimize the espionage acts by the United States, a belligerent party vis-à-vis the DPRK, and set the beginning of the full exposure of all our military installations. Under our specific conditions in which the country still remains divided and exposed to the constant nuclear threats from the United States, it will be totally inconceivable to lay our military sites open to the enemies.

It is an old method of the United States to satisfy its demands one by one, that is, to demand the opening of one military site today and another tomorrow.

If we refuse to accept the "special inspection" of our military sites, the United States plans to charge the DPRK with "non-implementation of the special inspection" and take the matter to the Security Council of the United Nations so as to impose "collective sanctions" on the DPRK. This is the very scenario which the United States has written in advance.

If we failed to hold in check such conspiracy of the United States and its followers, our entire nation would be driven into confrontation and war and be made a victim of the big Powers.

Some officials of the IAEA secretariat have broken away from their original standpoint of supervising the implementation of the NPT on the basis of impartiality and strict neutrality. Therefore they can never evade the responsibility for joining the United States in its anti-DPRK manoeuvres.

Some officials of the IAEA secretariat insist so stubbornly on the "inspection" of our military bases, as dictated by the United States, while ignoring our demand for an inspection of the nuclear weapons and nuclear bases of the United States in South Korea. This is obviously an act biased in favour of the United States. A belligerent party vis-á-vis the DPRK.

Moreover, we can hardly repress our indignation at the application of dual criteria by the IAEA, which is putting pressure to bear upon the DPRK on charges of the alleged "nuclear weapons development", while tacitly approving the moves of Japan and South Korea for their nuclear armament.

The accession to the NPT by the DPRK Government was intended to remove the nuclear threats of the United States against the DPRK, never to sacrifice its sovereignty and security for someone's benefit. Because of the imprudent machinations on the part of the United States and its adherent forces, each time we undergo an inspection of the IAEA the nuclear threats against the DPRK increase, and the peace and security on the Korean peninsula is not ensured but disturbed.

All these facts evidently show that the United States, those forces hostile to the DPRK and some officials of the IAEA secretariat are misapplying the NPT to jeopardize the sovereignty and security of our country, a non-nuclear-weapon State, and stifle our socialist system.

Under such abnormal situation prevailing at present, we are no longer able to fulfil our obligations under the NPT.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declares its decision to withdraw unavoidably from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a measure to defend its supreme interests.

The withdrawal from the NPT is a well-justified self-defensive measure against the nuclear war manoeuvres of the United States and the unjust act of some officials of the IAEA secretariat against the DPRK. The DPRK's principled stand will remain unchanged until the United States stops its nuclear threats against the DPRK and the IAEA secretariat returns to its principle of independence and impartiality.

The United States must give up its outdated way of thinking of the cold war era and immediately stop the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a nuclear war rehearsal, and refrain from manipulating the IAEA to discredit and strangle the non-nuclear-weapon States.

Even if the United States, the forces hostile to the DPRK and some officials of the IAEA secretariat threaten us with the "special inspection" or a certain "measure", we will never be frightened in the least. No robber-like argument and strong-arm acts will go down with us. Whatever "military threat", "political and ideological offensive" or "blockade" cannot block the march of our people.

The DPRK Government's policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purpose remains unchanged and our people will continue to make every effort to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear weapon-free zone.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our thanks to many IAEA member States and a number of the members of the IAEA Board of Governors cherishing international justice for their support and sympathy for the just stand of the DPRK.

Our rejection of the unjust "resolution" forced by the United States upon the meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors is meant to defend our country's sovereignty and at the same time to safeguard the common interests of the developing countries.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people are convinced that the Governments and peoples of the countries of the world that value peace and justice will pay a profound attention to the serious situation on the Korean peninsula and extend their support and solidarity to the self-defensive measure of the DPRK Government.

12 March 1993
Pyongyang

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LETTER DATED 12 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic on 10 March 1993 regarding the declaration of the President of the Russian Federation Boris Yeltsin made at the Congress of the "Civil Union" on 28 February this year.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic

Azerbaijan notes with concern the increasingly strident calls in recent months in the Russian Federation for the restoration of Russia's previous military and political influence in the territory of the former USSR. It is regrettable that calls of this nature more and more frequently emanate from representatives of the highest echelons of power in Russia. Thus, in his address on 28 February 1993 at the Congress of the Civil Union, President B. Yeltsin of the Russian Federation stated that a time had come when the appropriate international organizations, including the United Nations, should grant Russia special powers as the guarantor of peace and stability in the territory of the former USSR.

This statement cannot fail to cause well-founded concern and a sense of outrage in Azerbaijan. In this connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan states that the granting of special powers to Russia will inevitably lead to interference in the internal affairs of the new sovereign States and will ultimately jeopardize their national independence and territorial integrity.

For international organizations to grant Russia the mandate of a "guarantor of peace and stability in the territory of the former USSR" would constitute a flagrant violation of all universally recognized norms of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, the basic principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and those of other authoritative international organizations.

Russia's ambition to secure the status of a "guarantor" runs counter to the Russian leadership's repeated assertions of its desire to base its relations with the new independent States on the principles of good-neighbourliness, equal rights and non-interference in one another's internal affairs.

The Azerbaijani leadership considers initiatives of this nature to be unconstructive and inconsistent with new international realities. Our position with regard to regional conflicts and, in particular, the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, is based on the priority of the peacemaking efforts of CSCE, in which framework we welcome the active participation of Russia as a full member of the Minsk negotiating process.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan considers it imperative to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council of its position on this question.

10 March 1993